

2021 年湖北省高考冲刺压轴卷数学试题参考答案及评分细则

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	D	B	B	C	A	D	C	CD	ABD	AC	ACD

13. 2; 14. 3^{n-1} ; 15. $\frac{256\pi}{3}$; 16. $3\sqrt{3}$

17.解:

(1) 若选①, 则由已知得 $(S_{n+1} - S_n) - (S_n - S_{n-1}) = 3(n \geq 2, n \in N^*)$

即 $a_{n+1} - a_n = 3(n \geq 2, n \in N^*)$, $\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列

又 $a_2 - a_1 = 3$, $\therefore a_n = 2 + 3(n-1) = 3n - 1$

若选②, 则由 $S_{n+1} = 3S_n - 2S_{n-1} - a_{n-1} (n \geq 2, n \in N^*)$

得 $S_{n+1} - S_n = 2(S_n - S_{n-1}) - a_{n-1}$, 即 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - a_{n-1}$, $\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列

又公差 $d = a_2 - a_1 = 3$

$\therefore a_n = 2 + 3(n-1) = 3n - 1$

若选③, 由 $\frac{S_n}{n} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} (n \geq 2)$ 得, 数列 $\{\frac{S_n}{n}\}$ 是等差数列

又 $\frac{S_1}{1} = a_1 = 2$, $\therefore \frac{S_n}{n} = 2 + \frac{3}{2}(n-1) = \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore S_n = \frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 3n - 1$

当 $n = 1$ 时, $a_1 = 2$ 也适合 $a_n = 3n - 1$

综上 $a_n = 3n - 1$ (5 分)

(2) $\because b_n$ 是 a_n , a_{n+1} 的等比中项

$\therefore b_n^2 = a_n a_{n+1} = (3n-1)(3n+2)$, $\therefore \frac{1}{b_n^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3n+2} \right)$

$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3n+2} \right)$

$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3n+2} \right) = \frac{n}{2(3n+2)}$ (10 分)

18.解:

$$(1) \text{ 由题意得, } a \sin A + \frac{2}{3}c \sin B = b \sin B + c \sin C$$

$$\therefore a^2 + \frac{2}{3}bc = b^2 + c^2, \therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\because A \in (0, \pi), \therefore \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 得 } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - \frac{2}{3}bc \geq 2bc - \frac{2}{3}bc = \frac{4}{3}bc$$

$$\because a = 2 \therefore bc \leq 3$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \sqrt{2} \text{ 当且仅当 } b = c = \sqrt{3} \text{ 时等号成立.}$$

$\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$

19.解:

$$(1) \because PD \perp \text{面} ABCD, BC \subset \text{面} ABCD, \therefore PD \perp BC.$$

$$\text{又} \because ABCD \text{ 是正方形, } \therefore BC \perp CD$$

$$\text{又} \because PD \cap CD = D, \therefore BC \perp \text{面} PCD, DE \subset \text{面} PCD \therefore BC \perp DE$$

$$\text{又} \because PD = CD, PD \perp CD, \therefore \triangle PDC \text{ 是等腰直角三角形}$$

$$\text{又} \because E \text{ 是斜边 } PC \text{ 的中点, } \therefore DE \perp PC, PC \cap CB = C \therefore DE \perp \text{面} PBC$$

$$BF \subset \text{面} PBC \therefore DE \perp BF$$

$$\text{又} \because EF \perp BF, EF \cap DE = E, \therefore BF \perp \text{面} EFD$$

$$\text{又} \because BF \subset \text{面} BDF, \text{面} BDF \perp \text{面} EFD$$

$\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$

(2) 以 O 为原点, DA, DC, DP 所在直线分别为 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系, 设 $DC=1$, 则

$$P(0,0,1), C(0,1,0), B(1,1,0), E(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

设面 EBD 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$, 则

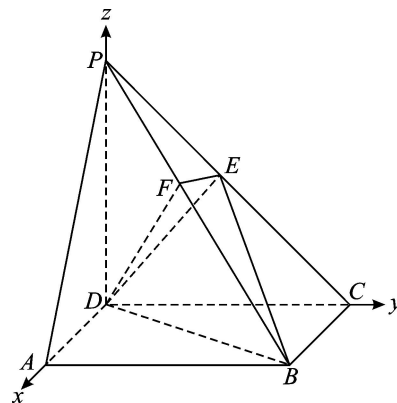
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{DE} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{令 } y = -1 \text{ 则 } x = 1, z = 1 \therefore \vec{n} = (1, -1, 1)$$

取平面 CDB 的法向量 $\vec{m} = (0, 0, 1)$

$$\therefore \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{m} \rangle = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m}}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{m}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

即二面角 $E-BD-C$ 的余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$



20. 解：（1）根据频率分布直方图，200 只小白鼠该项医学指标的平均值为：

$$\bar{x} = (12 \times 0.02 + 14 \times 0.06 + 16 \times 0.14 + 18 \times 0.18 + 20 \times 0.05 + 12 \times 0.02 + 22 \times 0.03 + 24 \times 0.02) \times 2 = 17.4$$

.....（4 分）

$$(2) (i) \mu - \sigma = 17.4 - 2.63 = 14.77, P(X \geq \mu - \sigma) = 0.6827 + \frac{1 - 0.6827}{2} = 0.8414$$

记事件 A 表示首先注射疫苗后产生抗体，事件 $\bar{A}$ 表示首先注射疫苗后没有产生抗体，则

$$P(A) = 0.8414, P(\bar{A}) = 0.1586. \text{ 所以 200 只小白鼠首先注射疫苗后有：}$$

$200 \times 0.8414 \approx 168$ （只）产生抗体；有 $200 - 168 = 32$ 只没有产生抗体。

$$\text{故一只小白鼠注射 2 次疫苗后产生抗体的概率 } P = \frac{168 + 16}{200} = 0.92$$

.....（8 分）

(ii) 设产生抗体的人数为 ζ 人，由于 $\zeta \sim B(1000, 0.92)$

$$\text{所以期望 } E(\zeta) = 1000 \times 0.92 = 920 \text{ (人)}$$

.....（12 分）

21. 解：（1）设焦距为 $2c$ ，且 $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ ，则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 4a = 8\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{2}, c = 2, b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 4, \therefore \text{椭圆 } E \text{ 为 } \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{.....（4 分）}$$

（2）设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$ ，直线 AB 为 $y = k(x + 2)$ ，则

$$\begin{cases} y = k(x + 2) \\ \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1 + 2k^2)x^2 + 8k^2x + (8k^2 - 8) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-8k^2}{1 + 2k^2}, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{8k^2 - 8}{1 + 2k^2}$$

$$\therefore AB \text{ 中点 } M\left(\frac{-4k^2}{1 + 2k^2}, \frac{2k}{1 + 2k^2}\right), \therefore \text{直线 } OM \text{ 的斜率为 } -\frac{1}{2k}.$$

$$\text{又直线 } AF_2 \text{ 为 } y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 - 2}(x - 2), BF_2 \text{ 为 } y = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - 2}(x - 2), \text{ 则}$$

$$C\left(4, \frac{2y_1}{x_1 - 2}\right), D\left(4, \frac{2y_2}{x_2 - 2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2y_1}{x_1 - 2} + \frac{2y_2}{x_2 - 2} &= \frac{2y_1(x_2 - 2) + 2y_2(x_1 - 2)}{(x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)} \\ &= \frac{2k(x_1 + 2)(x_2 - 2) + 2k(x_2 + 2)(x_1 - 2)}{(x_1 - 2)(x_2 - 2)} = \frac{4kx_1x_2 - 16k}{x_1x_2 - 2(x_1 + x_2) + 4} = \frac{-12k}{8k^2 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore CD \text{ 中点 } N(4, \frac{-6k}{8k^2-1})$$

$$\text{直线 } DN \text{ 斜率为 } \frac{-3k}{2(8k^2-1)}$$

$$\text{若 } M, O, N \text{ 三点共线则 } -\frac{1}{2k} = \frac{-3k}{2(8k^2-1)} \quad \therefore k^2 = \frac{1}{5}, k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{存在 } k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ 满足题意.} \quad \dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

22.解:

(1) 由题意得, $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-1, +\infty)$

$$\text{当 } a = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2(1+x)}, \text{ 令 } f'(x) = 0, \text{ 则 } x = 0 \text{ 或 } 1, \text{ 则}$$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \text{ 和 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0; \quad x \in (0, 1) \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0. \quad \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{2ax^2 + (2a-1)x}{x+1}, \text{ 得}$$

(i) 当 $a < 0$ 时, $x \in [0, +\infty)$, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x) \leq f(0) = 0$, 矛盾。

(ii) 当 $a = 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{-x}{x+1}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x = 0$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0; \quad x \in [0, +\infty) \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0,$$

所以 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 时, $f(x) < f(0) = 0$, 矛盾。

(iii) 当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x = 0$ 或 $\frac{1}{2a} - 1$

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{2a} - 1) \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0$$

所以 $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2a} - 1)$ 时, $f(x) < f(0) = 0$, 矛盾。

(iv) 当 $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x = 0$ 或 $\frac{1}{2a} - 1$

$$x \in [0, +\infty) \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0$$

所以 $x \in [0, +\infty)$ 时, $f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$, 满足题意。

$$\text{综上, } a \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$